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1 **Parties** 2 Plaintiff, Dr. Robert Albergo ("ALBERGO"), is a resident of Florida. 1. 3 2. Plaintiff, David Irwin ("IRWIN"), is a resident of Florida. 4 3. Defendant, Immunosyn Corporation ("IMMUNOSYN"), is a Delaware 5 corporation with its principal place of business at 10815 Rancho Bernado Road, Suite 101, San 6 Diego, California. 7 4. Defendant, Argyll Biotechnologies, LLC ("ARGYLL BIOTECH"), is a Texas 8 limited liability company with its principal place of business at 10815 Rancho Bernado Road, 9 Suite 101, San Diego, California. 5. 10 Defendant, Argyll Equities, LLC ("ARGYLL EQUITIES"), is a Texas limited 11 liability company, with its principal place of business at 10815 Rancho Bernardo Road, Suite 12 101, San Diego, California. 13 Defendant, James T. Miceli ("MICELI"), is a resident of California. MICELI is 14 the Chief Executive Officer of ARGYLL BIOTECH and ARGYLL EQUITIES. 15 7. Defendant, Douglas A. McClain, Jr. ("MCCLAIN, JR."), is a resident of Georgia. MCCLAIN is the President of ARGYLL BIOTECH and ARGYLL EQUITIES and the Chief 16 17 Financial Officer of IMMUNOSYN. 18 8. Defendant, Stephen Ferrone ("FERRONE"), is a resident of California. 19 FERRONE is the President of IMMUNOSYN. 20 Defendant, Douglas A. McClain, Sr. ("MCCLAIN SR."), is a resident of Texas. 21 MCCLAIN SR. is an owner and/or controlling person with respect to ARGYLL EQUITIES 22 and/or ARGYLL BIOTECH and holds himself out to be ARGYLL BIOTECH's Chief Science 23 Officer. 24 10. Defendant, Thomas Road Company ("THOMAS ROAD CO."), is a shell 25 company, wholly owned and controlled by James T. Miceli. 26 11. Defendant, Dona Miceli ("DONA MICELI), is a resident of California and the wife of James T. Miceli. 27

Jurisdiction and Venue

12. This action is brought personally by PLAINTIFFS pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 78m, 78r and 78t, and RICO statute 18 U.S.C. § 1964 *et seq*. Jurisdiction of this court and venue in this district are proper pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 78aa and 18 U.S.C. § 1964 *et seq*. Further, jurisdiction is conferred under 15 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) because PLAINTIFFS and DEFENDANTS are citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 in damages.

Governing Law

- 13. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 78m, IMMUNYSON and its principals are required to maintain public filings and books and records for the benefit of investors that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the issuer and maintain financial records that conform with generally accepted accounting principles.
- 14. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 78r (a), "Any person who shall make or cause to be made any statement in any application, report, or document filed pursuant to this chapter or any rule or regulation thereunder or any undertaking contained in a registration statement as provided in subsection (d) of section 780 of this title, which statement was at the time and in the light of the circumstances under which it was made false or misleading with respect to any material fact, shall be liable to any person (not knowing that such statement was false or misleading) who, in reliance upon such statement, shall have purchased or sold a security at a price which was affected by such statement, for damages caused by such reliance, unless the person sued shall prove that he acted in good faith and had no knowledge that such statement was false or misleading. A person seeking to enforce such liability may sue at law or in equity in any court of competent jurisdiction. In any such suit the court may, in its discretion, require an undertaking for the payment of the costs of such suit, and assess reasonable costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees, against either party litigant."
- 15. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 78t (a) and (b), "Every person who, directly or indirectly, controls any person liable under any provision of this chapter or of any rule or regulation

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27 28 thereunder shall also be liable jointly and severally with and to the same extent as such controlled person to any person to whom such controlled person is liable, unless the controlling person acted in good faith and did not directly or indirectly induce the act or acts constituting the violation or cause of action." "It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to do any act or thing which it would be unlawful for such person to do under the provisions of this chapter or any rule or regulation thereunder through or by means of any other person."

- Pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5, "It shall be unlawful for any person, directly 16. or indirectly, by the use of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce, or of the mails or of any facility of any national securities exchange, (a) To employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud, (b) To make any untrue statement of a material fact or to omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, or (c) To engage in any act, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any person, in connection with the purchase or sale of any security.
- 17. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964 (c) Any person injured in his business or property by reason of a violation of section 1962 of this chapter may sue therefore in any appropriate United States district court and shall recover threefold the damages he sustains and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee, except that no person may rely upon any conduct that would have been actionable as fraud in the purchase or sale of securities to establish a violation of section 1962.
- 18. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1962 (a) It shall be unlawful for any person who has received any income derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt in which such person has participated as a principal within the meaning of section 2, title 18, United States Code, to use or invest, directly or indirectly, any part of such income, or the proceeds of such income, in acquisition of any interest in, or the establishment or operation of, any enterprise which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1962 (c) It shall be

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convinced by MICELI and MCCLAIN, SR. that he should make a financial investment in a start-

and/or MCCLAIN, SR. on the one hand, and ALBERGO on the other hand, ALBERGO was

Google and that SF-1019 cured multiple sclerosis and diabetic skin ulcers.

up company, now known as IMMUNOSYN, because IMMUNOSYN had an exclusive right to

1019, MCCLAIN, SR. held himself out to be the Chief Science Officer of ARGYLL BIOTECH

MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI told ALBERGO that they had studies to

conclusively prove the effectiveness of SF-1019, but that the studies were not yet ready for

During these initial telephone calls with ALBERGO related to the efficacy of SF-

MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI told ALBERGO that IMMUNOSYN was the next

MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI told ALBERGO that SF-1019 had no side effects

MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI told ALBERGO that the money they wanted him to

MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI told ALBERGO that IMMUNOSYN would

MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI told ALBERGO that an Osmond family member

sell a super drug called SF-1019.

and a medical doctor trained in England.

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and that it was totally safe.

invest would be used to fund the start-up operations.

definitely be listed on the NASDAQ shortly after its public offering.

publication.

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sclerosis was dramatically improved by taking SF-1019.

37. MCCLAIN, SR. also claimed to ALBERGO that studies had been completed in Utah and Mexico on SF-1019 with "unbelievable success."

had invested millions of dollars in IMMUNOSYN and that one of the Osmond brothers' multiple

- 38. MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI told ALBERGO that SF-1019 would be given orphan status because of its effectiveness and that such would lead to expedited FDA approval.
- MCCLAIN, SR. also claimed that SF-1019 was going to be approved in Malaysia in the short term.
- 40. MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI told ALBERGO that he would receive stock certificates in the start-up company shortly after making his investment.

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COMPLAINT

- 41. Prior to making his purchase, MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI told ALBERGO that he could buy the stock at \$10/share, but that the opening price of the stock would be \$15.50/share.
- 42. On or about March 2006, relying upon the representations of MICELI and MCCLAIN, SR., ALBERGO paid \$1,000,000 to ARGYLL EQUITIES for stock in a company now known as IMMUNOSYN.
- 43. In early 2006, Dr. Jochen Brenner represented to IRWIN that he was selling stock in the company to be known as IMMUNOSYN.
- 44. Based upon representations by Dr. Brenner that IMMUNOSYN had exclusive rights to make and sell a new drug that cured severe cases of diabetes, statistical studies and doctor's recommendations presented by Dr. Brenner to IRWIN, the imminent nature of the success of IMMUNOSYN as represented to IRWIN by Dr. Brenner, and the representation that the stock could be bought for \$10/share but would go public for \$15.50/share, IRWIN purchased \$25,000 worth of IMMUNOSYN stock from ARGYLL EQUITIES.
- 45. Prior to IRWIN's purchase, Dr. Brenner represented to IRWIN that the company now known as IMMUNOSYN would obtain approval for the sale of SF-1019 in the United States in 1 to 2 weeks and that the stock would be trading in the same time frame.
- 46. MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI have used Dr. Brenner as an agent to promote and sell IMMUNOSYN stock.
- 47. Dr. Brenner disclosed to IRWIN that he was selling stock for ARGYLL EQUITIES and that the information he was providing to IRWIN came from MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELLI.
- 48. On or about April 2006, relying upon the representations of Dr. Brenner, IRWIN paid \$25,000 to ARGYLL EQUITIES for stock in a company now known as IMMUNOSYN.
- 49. From March-April 2006 through to the present, MCCLAIN, SR. has continued to promote SF-1019, claiming its imminent success and that the stock is about to "take off."

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- 50. On March 26, 2007, prior to the receipt of the stock certificates by IRWIN and ALBERGO, Dr. Brenner represented to IRWIN and ALBERGO, based upon information supplied by MCCLAIN, SR, and MICELI, that SF-1019 was approved for sale in Canada and that orders had been received for 130,000 vials per month at \$200.00/vial and that the stock would be cleared for trading on April 3, 2007.
- On or about May 7, 2007, IRWIN and ALBERGO received a letter from MICELI enclosing copies of the long promised stock certificates for the purchases made in 2006. The May 7, 2007 letter required that IRWIN and ALBERGO sign a Stock Purchase Agreement to receive their original certificates (the "Stock Purchase Agreements").
- 52. Based upon the representations *supra*, the repeated representations as to the imminent success of IMMUNOSYN and the efficacy of SF-1019, and given the requirement that they sign the Stock Purchase Agreements to receive their original stock certificates that had been paid for approximately a full year prior, IRWIN and ALBERGO executed the Stock Purchase Agreements.
- 53. Upon information and belief, one or more of the DEFENDANTS are selling SF-1019 in the United States and/or Mexico.
- 54. Upon information and belief, one or more of the DEFENDANTS are distributing SF-1019 in the United States and/or Mexico.
- 55. Upon information and belief, Alan Osmond is paid by one or more of the DEFENDANTS to promote SF-1019.
- 56. IMMUNOSYN claims in its SEC filings, signed by FERRONE and MCCLAIN, JR., to have an exclusive worldwide license to market and sell SF-1019.
- 57. ALBERGO relied upon the aforementioned representations made by MICELI and MCCLAIN, SR. in purchasing IMMUNOSYN stock from them and/or their company, ARGYLL **EQUITIES.** -
- 58. IRWIN relied upon the aforementioned representations made by Dr. Brenner in purchasing IMMUNOSYN stock from ARGYLL EQUITIES.

- 59. ALBERGO and IRWIN continued to hold their IMMUNOSYN stock and never attempted to sell it because of the continuing representations by MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI after the purchase of said stock and because of the representations made on IMMUNOSYN's website and ARGYLL BIOTECH's website.
- 60. Recently, MICELI represented to ALBERGO, IRWIN and others that a New York law firm was involved in the imminent purchase of IMMUNOSYN stock for \$20/share (the "Buyout").
- 61. Separately, IMMUNOSYN reported that the Buyout was unsubstantiated market rumors.
- 62. MICELI was personally involved in creating market rumors concerning a Buyout for his own financial gain and to cause ALBERGO, IRWIN and others to continue to hold their IMMUNOSYN stock and to delay legal action against him.
- 63. IMMUNOSYN has reported no revenue for 2007 and 2008. IMMUNOSYN's 10-Q dated May 15, 2008 claims, "As of the date of this report, we have no revenue and limited operations." This 10-Q is signed by MCCLAIN and FERRONE.
 - 64. SF-1019 has been sold for a profit in the United States during at least 2008.
- 65. The DEFENDANTS have been selling SF-1019 through various commercial channels, including Dr. Morales in Texas, and the DEFENDANTS have failed to report and/or allocate income to IMMUNOSYN to the detriment of its stockholders, including PLAINTIFFS, in violation of IMMUNOSYN's exclusive right to market and sell SF-1019.
- 66. The SEC filings made by IMMUNOSYN, as reported and/or signed by MCCLAIN and FERRONE, have been false and/or misleading because SF-1019 is being sold by the DEFENDANTS.

COUNT I – THE EXCHANGE ACT

(Against MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR., MCCLAIN, JR., IMMUNOSYN, and FERRONE)

67. PLAINTIFFS hereby incorporate and restate herein the foregoing paragraphs 1-66 as if fully stated herein.

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- 68. The DEFENDANTS are in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 78r and/or 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5 by making false and/or misleading statements concerning IMMUNYSON and SF-1019 in SEC filings, including but not limited to: a) failing to report income generated from the sale of SF-1019, b) claiming in SEC filings made January 3, 2007 that IMMUNYSON had the "exclusive worldwide license to market, distribute and sell . . . SF-1019," and c) failing to disclose that SF-1019 was being sold through channels outside of IMMUNYSON.
- 69. ALBERGO and IRWIN relied upon the SEC filings of IMMUNOSYN to accurately report the financials of the company, material events, and the assets/licenses held by IMMUNOSYN.
- 70. Based upon supra and MCCLAIN, SR. and MICELI's claim that IMMUNOSYN would hold the exclusive license to sell SF-1019, ALBERGO and IRWIN purchased IMMUNOSYN stock from them and/or ARGYLL EQUITIES.
- 71. Based upon the SEC filings and DEFENDANTS' representations, ALBERGO and IRWIN believed that SF-1019 could only be sold by IMMUNOSYN and that proceeds from the sale of SF-1019 would flow to IMMUNOSYN.
- 72. Based upon the SEC filings and MCCLAIN, SR.'s continuing representations as to the efficacy of SF-1019, ALBERGO and IRWIN continued to hold their stock and not attempt to sell it.
- 73. In 2006, when MICELI and MCCLAIN, SR. were attempting to sell IMMUNOSYN stock to ALBERGO and to IRWIN, through Dr. Brenner, neither of them told ALBERGO or IRWIN that the stock would be restricted stock.
- 74. The stock certificates finally sent to IRWIN and ALBERGO are restricted stock, preventing the sale of said stock under certain conditions.
- One or more of the DEFENDANTS are selling SF-1019 without any proceeds flowing to IMMUNYSON.
- 76. MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR., MCCLAIN, JR. and FERRONE are jointly and severally liable for the aforementioned unlawful conduct committed personally or through their

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- 77. At this time, IMMUNSOYN stock is trading for around \$0.20 per share. The volume being traded would not support the sale of a large volume of shares without further depressing the price. The stock purchased by ALBERGO and IRWIN is essentially worthless.
- 78. ALBERGO has suffered \$1 million in damages and IRWIN has suffered \$25,000 in damages as a result of the DEFENDANTS' violations of the Exchange Act.
- 79. ALBERGO and IRWIN are entitled to compensatory damages in amount to be proven at trial against MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR., MCCLAIN, JR., IMMUNOSYN, and FERRONE, jointly and severally, for their violations of the Exchange Act, plus interest, costs and attorneys fees.

COUNT II - FRAUD AND FRAUD IN THE INDUCEMENT

(Against MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR. and ARGYLL EQUITIES, LLC)

- 80. PLAINTIFFS hereby incorporate and restate herein the foregoing paragraphs 1-79 as if fully stated herein.
- 81. In violation of common law or statute, MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR., Dr. Brenner, and through them ARGYLL EQUITIES, LLC, made a number of representations to ALBERGO and IRWIN, *supra* at paragraphs 26 through 66, in order to induce them to purchase IMMUNOSYN stock.
- 82. The representations made by MICELI, Dr. Brenner, and/or MCCLAIN, SR. at paragraphs 26 through 66, were false and/or misleading and MICELI and MCCLAIN, SR. knew said statements were false or misleading when made, because: 1) MCCLAIN, SR. is not a medical doctor, 2) it is not proven that SF-1019 cures multiple sclerosis and diabetic skin ulcers, 3) when stated, no studies existed to conclusively prove the effectiveness of SF-1019, 4) IMMUNOSYN was never listed on the NASDAQ, 5) no Osmond family member invested millions in IMMUNOSYN, 6) SF-1019 was sold outside of IMMUNOSYN's exclusive license, 7) the money paid by ALBERGO was not used for IMMUNOSYN's start-up operations, 8) when stated, there was no proof that SF-1019 had no side effects and that it was totally safe, 9)

SF-1019 has not achieved orphan drug status or FDA approval, 10) SF-1019 has not been
approved for sale anywhere in the world, 11) no order was placed for 130,000 vials of SF-1019
per month at \$200/vial; 12) the stock opened for trading at \$15.00 per share and closed at \$9 per
share on the opening day; 13) the stock price was being manipulated and inflated by MICELI
and MCCLAIN, SR.; and 14) the stock was not cleared for trading on April 3, 2007.

- 83. The truth behind the representations made by MICELI, Dr. Brenner and MCCLAIN, SR. was concealed from PLAINTIFFS and such concealment and lack of knowledge by PLAINTIFFS should toll the statute of limitations with respect to said claims of fraud and fraudulent inducement.
- 84. If PLAINTIFFS had not been provided with false and/or misleading information by MICELI and/or MCCLAIN, SR., they would not have purchased IMMUNOSYN stock from them and/or their company, ARGYLL EQUITIES.
- 85. ALBERGO reasonably relied upon the DEFENDANTS' material representations in purchasing and continuing to hold IMMUNOSYN stock.
- 86. As a result of the purchase of stock in IMMUNYSON, ALBERGO has suffered damages in excess of \$1 million.
- 87. IRWIN reasonably relied upon the material representations of Dr. Brenner, all of which proved to be false, in purchasing IMMUNOSYN stock.
- 88. MICELI and MCCLAIN, SR. knowingly communicated false or misleading information to IRWIN and ALBERGO through Dr. Brenner to induce them to purchase IMMUNOSYN stock.
- 89. As a result of the purchase of stock in IMMUNYSON, IRWIN suffered damages in excess of \$25,000.
- 90. ALBERGO and IRWIN are entitled to rescission of the First Argyll Contracts and Second Argyll Contracts and restitution of monies paid under said agreements, damages for fraud, including direct, consequential and punitive damages, plus interest, costs and attorneys fees.

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91. The conduct of MICELI and MCCLAIN, SR., as alleged above, was oppressive, fraudulent and malicious and was committed willfully and/or with reckless disregard for the rights of PLAINTIFFS, and without just cause or excuse. Accordingly, PLAINTIFFS are entitled to exemplary damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT III - BREACH OF CONTRACT

(Against ARGYLL EQUITIES, LLC, MICELI and MCCLAIN, SR.)

- 92. PLAINTIFFS hereby incorporate and restate herein the foregoing paragraphs 1-91 as if fully stated herein.
- 93. Based upon the false representations *supra*, PLAINTIFFS entered into an agreement to purchase stock from ARGYLL EQUITIES in a company now known as IMMUNSOYN.
- 94. MICELI and MCCLAIN, SR. told ALBERGO that his stock certificates would be delivered to him immediately after his investment, that the stock would go public immediately after his investment and become listed on the NASDAQ, that approvals for SF-1019 would be achieved imminently from the FDA, that his money would be used for the start-up company operations, and that IMMUNOSYN would have the exclusive right to sell SF-1019.
- 95. At the direction of, and based on representations by, MICELI and MCCLAIN, SR., Dr. Brenner told IRWIN that his stock certificates would be delivered to him immediately after his investment, that the stock would go public immediately after his investment and become listed on the NASDAQ, that approvals for SF-1019 would be achieved imminently from the FDA, and that IMMUNOSYN would have the exclusive right to sell SF-1019.
- 96. Based upon the promises set forth in paragraphs 94 and 95, and the representations set forth *supra*, PLAINTIFFS agreed to pay for stock in a company now known as IMMUNOSYN and MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR. and ARGYLL EQUITIES agreed to deliver stock to them in the new company.
- 97. MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR. and ARGYLL EQUITIES breached the promises made to PLAINTIFFS by failing to send them their stock certificates immediately after their

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- 105. MCCLAIN SR. received funds and/or distributed Nextpath Technologies stock certificates through the US mail or other carriers interstate.
- 106. MCCLAIN SR. communicated with prospective investors over the telephone from outside of Massachusetts, to convince and deceive them into purchasing Nextpath Technologies stock.
- 107. Salvatore and Frank Bramante were investors duped by MCCLAIN SR. to buy Nextpath Technologies stock based upon false and misleading information. The Bramantes sued MCCLAIN, SR. in United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts and obtained judgment against him for about \$4,500,000.
- 108. After MCCLAIN, SR.'s involvement with Nextpath Technologies, MCCLAIN, SR., MCCLAIN and MICELI left IPA and worked together in an entity called FIT Management.
- 109. Money from the sale of Nexthpath Technologies stock was used to finance the start of FIT Management. FIT Management financed the start of ARGYLL EQUITIES.
- 110. As a result of numerous civil judgments against FIT Management and/or MCCLAIN, SR., MCCLAIN, SR. did not publically own ARGYLL EQUITIES, but instead operated for the company as a consultant and secret owner.
- 111. ARGYLL EQUITIES had the appearance of a legitimate financial/stock lender, but operated more akin to a Ponzi scheme, as described in a lawsuit brought by Gerald W. Schlief, Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, C.A. No. 08-cv-2128. The Gerald W. Schlief lawsuit alleges that MICELI, MCCLAIN SR. and others violated the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO") and committed numerous racketeering activities. The Complaint filed by Gerald W. Schlief is incorporated herein by reference.
- 112. ARGYLL EQUITIES was used to defraud several investors and/or companies, including but not limited to Gerald W. Schlief, Siko Venture Limited, Louis D. Paolino, Jr., and Servicios Directivos Servia, S.A. de C.V. Each of these persons/entities brought civil lawsuits against ARGYLL EQUITIES.

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enterprises.

1	123. As a result of the unlawful conduct and RICO violations committed by MICELI,					
2	MCCLAIN, SR. and MCCLAIN, JR., ALBERGO and IRWIN have been damaged.					
3	124. As a result of the unlawful conduct and RICO violations committed by MICELI,					
4	MCCLAIN, SR. and MCCLAIN, JR., ALBERGO and IRWIN are entitled to compensatory					
5	ges in an amount to be proven at trial, treble damages, interest, costs and attorneys fees.					
6	COUNT V – CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE RICO					
7	(Against MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR. and MCCLAIN, JR.)					
8	125. PLAINTIFFS hereby incorporate and restate herein the foregoing paragraphs 1-					
9	24 as if fully stated herein.					
10	126. RICO prohibits any person from conspiring to violate RICO.					
11	127. MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR. and MCCLAIN, JR. had agreements and/or					
12	understandings with each other to engage in racketeering activities.					
13	128. MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR. and MCCLAIN, JR. have committed racketeering					
14	activities.					
15	129. ALBERGO and IRWIN were harmed by MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR. and					
16	MCCLAIN, JR.'s conspiracy to violate RICO and have suffered actual damages.					
17	130. As a result of MICELI, MCCLAIN, SR. and MCCLAIN, JR.'s unlawful					
18	conspiracy to commit RICO violations, ALBERGO and IRWIN are entitled to compensatory					
19	damages in an amount to be proven at trial, treble damages, interest, costs and attorneys fees.					
20	COUNT VI – CIVIL CONSPIRACY					
21	(Against All DEFENDANTS)					
22	131. PLAINTIFFS hereby incorporate and restate herein the foregoing paragraphs 1-					
23	130 as if fully stated herein.					
24	132. The DEFENDANTS entered into an agreement with each other to commit one or					
25	more unlawful acts, including fraud and fraud in the inducement, against ALBERGO and					
26	IRWIN.					
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1 PRAYER FOR RELIEF 2 WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS pray for judgment against DEFENDANTS, and each of 3 them, in favor of PLAINTIFFS as follows: 4 On Counts I, III, and VII: 5 1. For compensatory damages according to proof; 6 On Count II: 7 1. For rescission and restitution as a result of the fraudulent inducement; 8 2. For compensatory damages according to proof; 9 3. For punitive damages; 10 On Count IV and V: 11 1. For compensatory damages according to proof; 12 2. For treble damages; 13 On Count VI: 14 1. For compensatory damages according to proof; 15 2. For punitive damages; 16 On Count VIII: 17 1. For a constructive trust on all amounts transferred; 18 2. For compensatory damages according to proof; 19 On All Counts: 20 1. For a pre-judgment order of attachment against the real and personal property 21 of JAMES MICELI and/or DONA MICELI that may be found and attached to 22 the extent of \$600,000 in the State of California; 23 2. For prejudgment interest; 24 3. For costs of suit incurred herein; 25 4. For reasonable attorneys' fees; and 26 5. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper. 27 28 20

JANIS LAW GROUP

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JANIS LAW GROUP Dated: November 24, 2009 A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION By: Dean T. Janis JANIS LAW GROUP, APC 550 West C Street, Suite 2000 San Diego, CA 92101 Tel: (619) 814-3526 Fax: (619) 955-5318 Email: dean.janis@janislaw.net Counsel for Plaintiffs ROBERT ALBERGO and DAVID IRWIN

JANIS LAW GROUP, COMPLAINT APC

SJS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS		DEFENDANTS		I I from par
ROBERT ALBERGO, [DAVID IRWIN	IMMUNOSYN BIOTECHNOL	CORPORAÎÎÔN!ARG OGIES, LLC, JAMES Î	YLL ∵MICELIĮ eGeβ
(b) County of Residence	of First Listed Plaintiff Pinellas County, F		of First Listed Defendant S. Ju	San Diego, CA
(E	EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)	i i	(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES	ONLY)F CALLEGAR
٠.			ND CONDEMNATION CASES, US D INVOLVEDY	SE THE LOCATION OF THE
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lanis Law Group, A.P.C Diego, CA 92101, ph: 6	C., 550 West C Street, Suite 2000, Sar	, U8	OA FODDI	מנה/כוזוי
		III. CITIZENSHIP OF	PRINCIPAL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff
1 U.S. Government	■ 3 Federal Question	(For Diversity Cases Only		and One Box for Defendant) PTF DEF
Plaintiff	(U.S. Government Not a Party)		1 Incorporated or Pr of Business In Thi	incipal Place 🔲 4 🗇 4
☐ 2 U.S. Government	☐ 4 Diversity	Citizen of Another State	2 2 Incorporated and I	
Defendant .	(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)		of Business In	Another State
	*	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	🗇 3 🗇 3 Foreign Nation	06 06
	T (Place an "X" in One Box Only)			
□ 110 Insurance	ATTER TO THE ATTER			OTHER STATUTES TELES
110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane 362 Personal Injury	_	☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 ☐ 423 Withdrawal	☐ 400 State Reapportionment ☐ 410 Antitrust
☐ 130 Miller Act	☐ 315 Airplane Product Med. Malpractice	e 🖸 625 Drug Related Seizure	28 USC 157	 430 Banks and Banking
140 Negotiable Instrument	Liability 365 Personal Injury -			☐ 450 Commerce
150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment			■ PROPERTY RIGHTS ■ 820 Copyrights	460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced and
151 Medicare Act	☐ 330 Federal Employers' Injury Product	☐ 650 Airline Regs.	☐ 830 Patent	Corrupt Organizations
☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted	Liability Liability	☐ 660 Occupational	☐ 840 Trademark	☐ 480 Consumer Credit
Student Loans	C 340 Marine PERSONAL PROPER 345 Marine Product C 370 Other Fraud			☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV ☐ 810 Selective Service
(Excl. Veterans)☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment		☐ 690 Other	SOCIAL SECURITY	
of Veteran's Benefits	☐ 350 Motor Vehicle ☐ 380 Other Personal	☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards	☐ 861 HIA (1395ff)	Exchange
☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits	☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Property Damage		☐ 862 Black Lung (923)	☐ 875 Customer Challenge
☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability	Product Liability 385 Property Damage 360 Other Personal Product Liability		☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))☐ 864 SSID Title XVI	12 USC 3410 ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions
☐ 196 Franchise	Injury	& Disclosure Act	☐ 865 RSI (405(g))	891 Agricultural Acts
REALPROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS PRISONER PETITION		FEDERAL TAX SUITS	892 Economic Stabilization Ac
210 Land Condemnation	☐ 441 Voting ☐ 510 Motions to Vacat		☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff	893 Environmental Matters
☐ 220 Foreclosure ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	☐ 442 Employment Sentence ☐ 443 Housing/ Habeas Corpus:	☐ 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	or Defendant) ☐ 871 IRS—Third Party	894 Energy Allocation Act 895 Freedom of Information
240 Torts to Land	Accommodations	Security Act	26 USC 7609	Act
☐ 245 Tort Product Liability	☐ 444 Welfare ☐ 535 Death Penalty	SAME IMMIGRATION		☐ 900Appeal of Fee Determinati
☐ 290 All Other Real Property	445 Amer. w/Disabilities - 540 Mandamus & Oth		on	Under Equal Access
•	Employment 550 Civil Rights 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - 555 Prison Condition	☐ 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee		to Justice 950 Constitutionality of
	Other	☐ 465 Other Immigration		State Statutes
	440 Other Civil Rights	Actions		
V. ORIGIN (Place	an "X" in One Box Only)			Appeal to Distric
🕱 1 Original 🗇 2 R	•••	Peopened ano	nsferred from 6 Multidist	, iviagistrate
	Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you a Securities Exchange Act of 1934	(Spe	etity)	Judgment
VI. CAUSE OF ACT	Brief description of cause:	4, 15 U.S.C. § 76m, 76r	and 781	
VII. REQUESTED IN	securities traud	DEMAND &	CHECK YES only	if demanded in complaint:
COMPLAINT:	N CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23	N DEMAND \$	JURY DEMAND	, ·
VIII. RELATED CAS IF ANY	SE(S) (See instructions): JUDGE		DOCKET NUMBER	,
DATE ,	SIGNATURE OF AT	TTORNEY OF RECORD	7	
11/24/2009	1-	- 7. (L		
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	1		•	
RECEIPT # 7605	AMOUNT APPLYING IFP	JUDGE	мас. лу	DGE
<u>~</u>	*) 1) '			

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10 11/21/09

Court Name: USDC California Southern

Division: 3

Receipt Number: CAS007605

Cashier ID: mbain

Transaction Date: 11/24/2009 Payer Name: JANIS LAW GROUP

CIVIL FILING FEE

For: ALBERGO V IMMUNOSYN

Case/Party: D-CAS-3-09-CV-002653-001

Amount: \$350.00

CHECK

Check/Money Order Num: 1143

Amt Tendered: \$350.00

Total Due:

\$350.00

Change Amt:

Total Tendered: \$350.00 \$0.00

There will be a fee of \$45.00 , charged for any returned check.